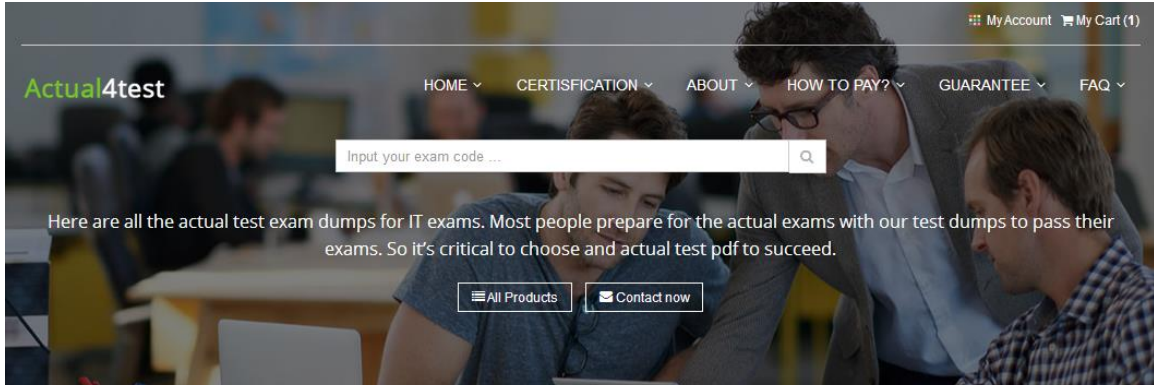


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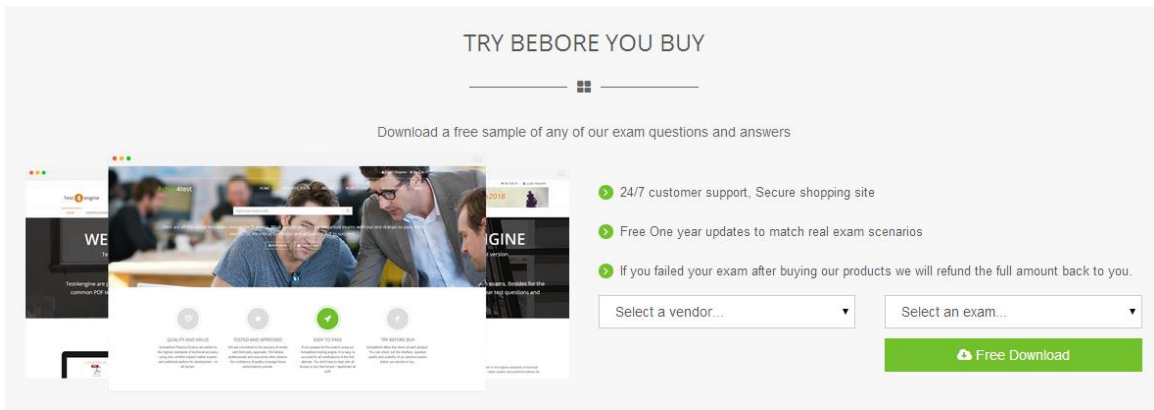
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Exam : **300-165**

Title : **Implementing Cisco Data
Center Infrastructure**

Vendor : **Cisco**

Version : **DEMO**

NO.1 Which three options are CallHome predefined destination profiles that are supported on Cisco NX-OS? (Choose three.)

- A. CiscoTAC-1
- B. full-text-destination
- C. pager-xml-destination
- D. short-text-destination
- E. xml-text-destination
- F. pager-json-destination

Answer: A,B,D

NO.2 Which statement about core-edge SAN topology is true?

- A. Converged FCoE links connect the core and edge MDS switches.
- B. The SAN core connects to the network aggregation layer.
- C. Separate links with the same I/O are used for SAN and LAN traffic.
- D. Storage devices are accessed via FCoE over the LAN network.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Aggregation layer of the data center provides connectivity for the Access layer switches in the server farm, an aggregates them into a smaller number of interfaces to be connected into the Core layer. In most data center environments, the Aggregation layer is the transition point between the purely Layer 3 routed Core layer, and the Layer 2-switched Access layer. 802.1Q trunks extend the server farm VLANs between Access and Aggregation layers. The Aggregation layer also provides a common connection point to insert services into the data flows between clients and servers, or between tiers of servers in a multi-tier application.

NO.3 Which two issues explain why a packet is not being routed as desired in a policy-based routing configuration? (Choose two.)

- A. The next hop that is configured in the route map has a higher metric than the default next hop.
- B. The route map is not applied to the egress interface.
- C. The next hop that is configured in the route map is not in the global routing table.
- D. The route map is not applied to the ingress interface.
- E. The next hop that is configured in the route map has a lower metric than the default next hop.

Answer: C,E

Explanation:

The next hop that is configured in the route map is not in the global routing table then the packet will not be forwarded as desired. The next hop that is configured in the route map has a higher metric than the default next hop.

NO.4 Which option shows how to configure an ERSPAN Type III source session in Cisco NX-OS 6.2?

A)

```
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10
global
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# capture monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 2
switch(config-erspan-src)# source interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

B)

```
switch(config)# monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10 global
switch(config)# monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 3
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

C)

```
switch(config)# monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10 global
switch(config)# monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 3
switch(config-erspan-src)# source interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

D)

```
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan origin ip-address 10.10.10.10
global
switch(config)# capture monitor erspan granularity 100_ns
switch(config)# capture monitor session 1 type erspan-source
switch(config-erspan-src)# mode extended
switch(config-erspan-src)# header-type 2
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination interface ethernet 14/30
switch(config-erspan-src)# erspan-id 1
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip ttl 16
switch(config-erspan-src)# ip dscp 5
switch(config-erspan-src)# vrf default
switch(config-erspan-src)# destination ip 192.168.0.1
switch(config-erspan-src)# no shut
```

- A. Option A
- B. Option B
- C. Option C
- D. Option D

Answer: C

NO.5 Refer to Exhibit.

```
Switch(config)# login block-for 60 attempts 10 within 180
Switch(config)# login quiet-mode access-class acl
```

Which statement is true about the impact to login requests on a Cisco NX-OS switch that uses this configuration.

- A. Hosts in the ACL are denied after 10 failed login attempts occur within 180 seconds.
- B. Hosts in the ACL are allowed after 10 failed login attempts occur within 180 seconds.
- C. All hosts are denied if 10 failed login attempts from hosts in the ACL occur in 180 seconds.
- D. Hosts outside the ACL are allowed if more than 10 failed login attempts occur.

Answer: D

NO.6 What is the grace period in a graceful restart situation?

- A. how long the supervisor waits for NSF replies
- B. how often graceful restart messages are sent after a switchover
- C. how long NSF-aware neighbors should wait after a graceful restart has started before tearing down adjacencies
- D. how long the NSF-capable switches should wait after detecting that a graceful restart has started, before verifying that adjacencies are still valid

Answer: C

Explanation:

Graceful restart (GR) refers to the capability of the control plane to delay advertising the absence of a peer (going through control-plane switchover) for a "grace period," and thus help minimize disruption during that time (assuming the standby control plane comes up).

GR is based on extensions per routing protocol, which are interoperable across vendors.

The downside of the grace period is huge when the peer completely fails and never comes up, because that slows down the overall network convergence, which brings us to the final concept: nonstop routing (NSR).

NSR is an internal (vendor-specific) mechanism to extend the awareness of routing to the standby routing plane so that in case of failover, the newly active routing plane can take charge of the already established sessions.

Reference: <http://www.ciscopress.com/articles/article.asp?p=1395746&seqNum=2>

NO.7 When a local RBAC user account has the same name as a remote user account on an AAA server, what happens when a user with that name logs into a Cisco Nexus switch?

- A. The user roles from the remote AAA user account are applied, not the configured local user roles.
- B. All the roles are merged (logical OR).
- C. The user roles from the local user account are applied, not the remote AAA user roles.
- D. Only the roles that are defined on both accounts are merged (logical AND).

Answer: C

Explanation:

If you have a user account configured on the local Cisco NX-OS device that has the same name as a remote user account on an AAA server, the Cisco NX-OS software applies the user roles for the local user account to the remote user, not the user roles configured on the AAA server.

Reference: http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/sw/4_1/nx-

os/security/configuration/guide/sec_nx-os-cfg/sec_rbac.html

NO.8 When connecting Cisco Nexus 5000 Series Switches to the VMware vCenter Server, which item must be configured before installing the extension keys?

- A. configure vPC
- B. configure DirectPath I/O support in vCenter
- C. configure PTS on the VSM
- D. configure dynamic vNICs

Answer: A

NO.9 Which feature must be enabled for Cisco TrustSec FC Link Encryption to work on a Cisco MDS 9000 Series Switch?

- A. crypto IKE
- B. port security
- C. LDAP
- D. FC-SP

Answer: D

NO.10 When configuring PIM to support an OTV implementation, Which PIM configuration is supported in Cisco NX-OS?

- A. Switch(config-if)tt ip pim ssm default
- B. switch(config-if)# ip pim sparse-mode
- C. Switch(config-if)tf ip pim spase-mode
- D. Switch(config-if)tf ip pim sparse-dense-mode

Answer: B

NO.11 Which statement about RBAC user roles on a Cisco Nexus switch is true?

- A. If you belong to multiple roles, you can execute only the commands that are permitted by both roles (logical AND).
- B. Access to a command takes priority over being denied access to a command.
- C. The predefined roles can only be changed by the network administrator (superuser).
- D. The default SAN administrator role restricts configuration to Fibre Channel interfaces.
- E. On a Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Switch, roles are shared between VDCs.

Answer: B

Explanation:

If you belong to multiple roles, you can execute a combination of all the commands permitted by these roles. Access to a command takes priority over being denied access to a command. For example, suppose a user has RoleA, which denied access to the configuration commands. However, the users also have RoleB, which has access to the configuration commands. In this case, the users have access to the configuration commands.

Reference:

http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/switches/datacenter/nexus5000/sw/configuration/guide/cli/CLIConfigurationGuide/sec_rbac.html

NO.12 Which three parameters can be set when configuring a Cisco MDS 9000 Series Switch to use a TACACS+ server? (Choose three.)

- A. group-size
- B. deadtime
- C. timeout
- D. keep-alive
- E. retransmit

Answer: B,C,E

NO.13 You have two Cisco Nexus 7700 Series switches named SwitchA and SwitchB. You use the Rapid PVST+ protocol. You must configure the switches as the STP root switches for VLANs 100 to 200. Which command set should you run?

- A. SwitchA(config)# spanning-tree vlan 100-200 priority 61440SwitchB(config)# spanning-tree vlan 100-200 priority 61440
- B. SwitchA(config-if)# spanning-tree guard rootSwitchB(config-if)# spanning-tree guard root
- C. SwitchA(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 100SwitchB(config-if)# spanning-tree cost 100
- D. SwitchA(config)# spanning-tree vlan 100-200 root primarySwitchB(config)# spanning-tree vlan 100-200 root secondary

Answer: D

NO.14 Which three options are capabilities of the Cisco Nexus 7000 Series Supervisor Module? (Choose three.)

- A. hardware forwarding on the supervisor module
- B. fully decoupled control plane and data plane with no forwarding on the supervisor module
- C. Sup2 requires Cisco NX-OS 5.1 or later.
- D. Sup2 requires Cisco NX-OS 6.1 or later.
- E. Sup2E supports 8+1 VDC with the N7K-VDC1K9 license per chassis.
- F. Sup2 supports 8+1 VDCs with the N7K-VDC1K9 license per chassis.

Answer: B,D,E

NO.15 Refer to the exhibit.

```
N7k-1# show running-config fabricpath
...
Fabricpath switch-id 11
Vpc domain 11
Fabricpath switch-id 1100
```

You have a Cisco Nexus 7010 switch named N7k-1

Which command set should you run on a neighboring Cisco Nexus 7010 switch to establish a vPC+ environment that includes N7k-1?

- A. Fabricpath switch-id 11 Vpc domain 11 Fabricpath switch-id 1100
- B. Fabricpath switch-id 12 Vpc domain 11 Fabricpath switch-id 1100

C. Fabricpath switch-id 12 Vpc domain 11 Fabricpath switch-id 1200

D. Fabricpath switch-id 11 Vpc domain 12 Fabricpath switch-id 1101

Answer: A